श्री सभापति : जब मसला आयेगा तो उसको देखलेंगे ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : इलेक्शन में आप इसको उठायेंगे तो उस वक्त हम इसका जवाब दे देंगे ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इलाहाबाद में आप गयी थी, इलाहाबाद ने आपको जवाब दे दिया है... **(व्यवधान)**

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : इलेक्शन में तो आपने रिगिंग की है.... **(व्यवधान)** ।

श्री सभापति : आप किस चक्कर में पड़ गई ? आप सब बैठ जाइये ।

Import of hot rolled coils

*42. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:†
SHRI MOHAMMAD AMIN.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India proposes to import 3.8 lakh tonnes of hot rolled coils during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, what are the countries from where it is expected to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) SAIL does not propose to import 3.8 lakh tonnes of Hot Rolled Coils during 1988-89. However, the actual import by SAIL during 1988-89 will depend upon the demand registered by consumers and the levels of indigenous production. The countries from where the material will be imported will depend upon competitiveness of offers of foreign suppliers.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reply given by the Minister is evasive and vague. However, he has admitted that this will depend on the demand. Now, my question is about the guidelines for imports. Why is it necessary to import steel when our capacity is underutilized? Are not such imports making our economy dependent on the developed capitalist countries who themselves are in a deep crisis? Is this a part of the import liberalisation policy of the Government? As we think, in the past two years, both in terms of the volume and value, and in terms of the percentage of total imports, steel import is going up. It is definitely hampering the growth of steel industry in this country. Is the Government taking all possible steps to stabilise and to build up our own self-reliant steel industry? I want to know this from the Minister.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: I am very thankful to the hon. Member for giving some guidance about the imports. I may only tell him that even the U.S.S.R. which produces about 102 millions tonnes of steel is importing 3 million tonnes of steel every year from other countries. Importing steel or any other thing does not mean that we are not self-reliant or that we are not self-sufficient. The Hon'ble Member has asked me what we are doing to increase the steel production. I may tell him that we are modernising the existing steel plants and we are making very heavy investments in steel. So far as increase in the production of steel is concerned, I am happy to inform the hon. Member that during the first quarter of this year, there has been an increase of 20 per cent in steel production as compared to the corresponding period last year.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sunil Basu Ray.

Similarly, the hon. Member has specifically asked a question about H.R. Coils. We are certainly deficient in H.R. Coils. The deficit in production is not because we are not producing indigenously but because there is growth in the industry. If we make an assessment this year, the increase will be more next year because the industry is on the move. I may tell the hon. Member that we have adopted a two-pronged strategy to increase the production of H.R. Coils. One is to increase the indigenous production. I may tell the hon. Member that there has been an increase of 51 per cent in the production of H.R. Coils during the first quarter of this year as compared to the corresponding period last year. So, we are doing our utmost to be self-reliant and to do away with the imports of H.R. Coils.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for his reply in which he has admitted that our growth of production is not in consonance. I also understand from what he said that there is no system of planning the industrial development in general and the production of infra-structure material for the economy. I want to know what steps have been taken in the Seventh Plan so that we can be self-reliant by the end of the century. Is it also a fact that about 5 million tonnes of steel will have to be imported at the end of the century? Will it lead our economy towards self-reliance? That is what I want to know from the Minister.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: The hon. Member had specifically asked a very limited question about the H.R. Coils. Now he is going into the entire gamut of steel industry. I have not got the figures here at the moment.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: It arises from the reply you have given.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: It pertains to H.R. Coils. But I will speak from memory. Our assessment is that we will require 26 million tonnes of steel by the end of the century. As I told you, we are modernising the existing steel plants like the Durgapur, Burnpur and Rourkela steel plants at a very heavy cost. During the first six Five-Year-Plans and three annual plans, i.e. during the last 30 years, our total expenditure, if I remember correctly, on the steel industry has been about 8600 crores of rupees. I may tell the hon. Member that during the next eight years we are planning to invest about Rs. 11,000 crores so that we become self-reliant and self-sufficient in steel sector. We are giving a new thrus to the steel industry. I can assure the hon. Member that the steel production is on the increase. The steel is on the move. We want to make the economy self-reliant and self-sufficient.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: I want to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put three questions...

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: This is the last one, Sir. I want to know whether our steel is moving to France and other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already asked. Now, Mr. Mohammad Amin.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन : जैसे कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि स्टील इंडस्ट्री को माडर्नाइज करने की स्कीम उनके पास है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस माडर्नाइजेशन की वजह से फौलाद की सनतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तादाद घटेगी या बढ़ेगी ?

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: I may tell the hon. Member that I had an occasion and the privilege of visiting the Soviet Union recently. I saw one of the biggest...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: When you became a protagonist of the Soviet Union?

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: I am just telling about the manpower scheme. I saw one of the biggest plants . . .

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It is devil quoting the scripture.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: I think you are the first and I am the scripture. I may tell the hon. Member that I saw the world's biggest blast furnaces in the Soviet Union. When I went there I saw so much serenity and calmness that I thought to myself whether it was the blast furnace which is regarded as the biggest in the world or it was a meditation camp. I did not see more than five workers involved or working in the biggest blast furnace in the world. So, the question does not actually relate whether how many people we are going to employ or how many we are not going to employ. I can tell the hon. Member that the entire gamut of public sector envisaged that we must create employment not in the steel plant but around the steel plant. If we create more employment in the steel plant, the cost of steel becomes more. We are are testing this in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. There our strategy is not to create more employment in the plant but to generate more employment potential around the plant.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What is the question and what is the answer? He should properly answer the question.

SHRI MOHAMMAD AMIN: I put a very specific question whether the modernisation scheme being implemented will be increased the number of workers or decrease the number. The Minister is citing the example of the Soviet Union. The socio-economic conditions of Soviet Union and India basically differ. They have manpower shortage and we have widespread unemployment. Therefore, this is the most relevant question to us that in an industry if you undertake modernisation whether workers will be thrown out or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that as a result of expansion, there will be more employment in the plant and around the plant. As a result of expansion, there will be more employment.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: But, Sir, since he has asked I am referring to the Soviet Union only because he can only understand that language. That is why I am saying this. But they will not trust us.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What does he mean by that? He should explain.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: For Mr. Subramanian Swamy, you may refer to an American plant.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: Perhaps, he is under the impression that we are going to have retrenchment. I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no retrenchment as such.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aladi Aruna.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What does he mean by 'retrenchment as such'?

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that to become self-sufficient in steel, a huge amount, nearly Rs. 11,000 crores are going to be allotted. If so, I would like to know as to how many expansion schemes in the steel industry have been approved by the Ministry. If so, how much has been allotted for the expansion scheme of Salem industry, because in the Plan document it has been written that the expansion scheme of Salem steel plant will be taken up in the Ninth Plan? But recently there was an inauguration by the Minister for the expansion scheme of the steel plant and allotment of Rs. 80 crores, but in the budget provisions there was no such allocation of Rs. 80 croes. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Salem steel

plant expansion scheme has been accepted and whether there is a due allotment from the budget. I would like to have replies to these questions from the hon. Minister.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: I wish that the hon. Member coming from a State where the second phase of the Salem steel plant has been inaugurated would have appreciated the gesture of the Government towards the people of Tamil Nadu. I am happy to inform him that I did lay the foundation-stone of the second phase of the Salem steel plant, which is, if my memory serves me right, of the order of Rs. 72 or Rs. 73 crores. So far as the budgeted amount is concerned, we are not giving any budgetary support for such schemes. The SAIL is doing all such schemes from its internal resources.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I compliment the Ministry and the workers for raising the production of steel by 25 per cent as compared to the earlier three months of the year 1987-88 and I am happy that there is an increase of 51 per cent in the hard rolled steel. But, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total requirement of hard rolled coils by the industries and what is the total production and whether the Government has chalked out a programme to see that all the needs of the industry are met by indigenous production and not by import; if so, whether the Minister will be able to give a reply on the lines on which the action is proposed to be taken. In the Salem steel plant there was a complaint that they were not getting the hot rolled coils in time and that is why on many occasions they were not able to produce the stainless steel and whether the Government have taken steps to see that they get this supply in time so that there is no gap between the production and supply of the hard rolled coils.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: Sir, the hon. Member's question is in two parts. One part is about the demand and availability of H. R. coils and the second part is about the Salem steel plant input material. I would like to reply to both these questions. Sir, so far as the consumption of H.R. coils in 1987-88 is concerned, according to the figures supplied to me it was 19 lakh tonnes, and the production was 17 lakh tonnes. This year we have assessed, because of the growth of various industries, engineering industries, that the demand will be about 20 lakh tonnes, i.e. two million tonnes, and the production will be 19 lakh tonnes. As I said earlier, we have given a thrust to the production of H.R. Coils and we are trying to produce all that we require indigenously but we would not like the industry to starve. Simultaneously we would like to save every penny of the foreign exchange. We are planning to import about two lakh tonnes of H.R. coils for which some orders have been placed. So far as the second item of Salem steel plant is concerned, I may tell the hon. Member that the input material we are trying to indigenise and we are making an effort in that direction. At the moment, the ASP in Durgapur has produced some slabs and some slabs are being rerolled in Bokaro as hot band and those hot band coils have been sent to Salem steel plant. We are making a trial production so that our input material also becomes indigenous. This is a trial production. I think within the next 10-15 days, we will be able to come to a firm conclusion.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: I am happy to note that this year, production is likely to increase by 25 per cent. But may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that per worker production of steel in India is very much less than in countries like Korea and Japan? What are the reasons for it and what steps the Government is taking to increase per worker production in steel?

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: Hon. Member is right in saying that per worker production in our steel plants is less as compared to other countries. One of the reasons for this is, as the hon. Member said, employment of unskilled labour in the steel plants, and the second reason is more employment made in our steel plants. We are making all efforts to increase the productivity per man in the steel plants. VSP will be the test case. If I speak from memory —I hope my memory will not deceive me—maximum productivity in SAIL is about 69 or 71 tonnes per man per year. But in the VSP we are going to create more potential around the plant. Besides the productivity I think it in V.S.P. will be about 231 tonnes per man per year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

दूरदर्शन पर अश्लीलता

*43. **श्री मोर्जा इर्शादबेग :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन पर अश्लीलता को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या "हीट एंड डस्ट" नामक फिल्म को दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने से पहले इसकी जांच की गयी थी; और क्या इसे भारतीय दर्शकों को दिखाये जाने योग्य समझा गया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर क्रमश: निम्नलिखित :—

(क) दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किये जाने वाले सभी कार्यक्रमों को परिवारिक अवलोकन की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त बनाने और अश्लीलता आदि से दूर रखने के लिये संबंधित दूरदर्शन अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रिव्यू किया जाता है । दूरदर्शन में विभिन्न समितियां हैं जिनमें से बहुतों में गैर-सरकारी सदस्य भी शामिल हैं जो टेलीकास्ट हेतु बाहरी व्यक्तियों द्वारा पेश की गयी फिल्मों और कार्यक्रमों का चयन करते है और उनका अनुमोदन करते है ।

(ख) जी हां । फिल्म को देर रात्रि भाग में टेलीकास्ट किया गया था जो कि वयस्क धारणाओं से युक्त फिल्म को दिखाने का समय होता है । फिल्म को टेलीकास्ट करने से पूर्व एक कैप्शन भी दिखाया गया था कि यह फिल्म 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के देखने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

श्री मोर्जा इर्शादबेग : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब मे यह कहा है कि पारिवारिक अवलोकन और अश्लीलता आदि से बचने की दृष्टि से टेलीकास्ट हेतु उनकी उपयुक्तता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संबंधित दूरदर्शन अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रिव्यू किया जाता है और फिल्मों और कार्यक्रमों का यह चयन करते है, उसका अनुमोदन करते हैं । मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि जो कुछ भी दूरदर्शन पर टेलीकास्ट किया जाता है जो भी कार्यक्रम हो या फिल्म उसका अनुमोदन उनके द्वारा किया गया है । तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वे यह बताने की कृपा करें क्योंकि मैं यह समझता हूं कि अश्लीलता के संबंध मे हमारे मानदण्ड और पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के मानदण्ड दोनों भिन्न हैं, तो भारतीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ मे जो अश्लीलता के स्वरूप है, उसके अनुसार मानदण्ड या अश्लीलता के संबंध मे आपके कार्यक्रम को टेलीकास्ट करने के संबंध में मानदण्ड क्या हैं ? यह बताने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the basic and fundamental safeguard against obscenity in the public exhibition of films is contained in the Central Board of Film Censors Regulations under which directions and guidelines have been stipulated under the Cinematograph Act. Therefore, only such of the films as have been certified as worthy of public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Censors can be exhibited in the country, including through the medium of television. This takes care of obscenity under clause 4 of the guide-